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Saxe, Ligonier, and other leading figures of the time. Among the choice specimens of wit which abound it would be difficult to make a selection; but only Fielding or Smollett could describe incidents such as that to be found on page 64. There are few facts or opinions to which the reviewer can take exception. However, it seems hardly correct to cite the case of Walpole to prove that George II. could not keep a popular minister out of office; he recalled him because he proved indispensable (p. 73). A statement (p. 85) gives the impression that Vauban was alive in the middle of the century, whereas he died in 1707. No evidence is given to show that Craggs, the father as well as the son, died of small-pox. It is commonly said that the cause of the former's death was suicide or a "lethargic fit". These, however, are mere details. In conclusion, it may be said that, as Thackeray produced a famous novel without a hero, so the present author has provided us with an excellent historical biography in which the hero is by no means the Hamlet of the piece.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Les Grands Orateurs de la Révolution—Mirabeau—Vergniaud—Danton—Robespierre. Par A. AULARD, Professeur à l'Université de Paris. (Paris: F. Rieder et Cie. 1914. Pp. 303.)

THESE four studies on Mirabeau, Vergniaud, Danton, and Robespierre are reprinted with little change from Aulard's *Les Orateurs de la Révolution*. Mirabeau suffers most, Vergniaud least, in the transfer. A long and interesting study on the plagiarism of Mirabeau as an orator has been omitted, while an addition has been made to the chapter on Vergniaud, some two pages being devoted to the constitution prepared by him in 1793. The changes consist of condensations and some slight alterations of language, mostly at the opening of chapters or sections. The studies have been given a more popular appearance by the elimination of most of the foot-notes. No attempt was made to rewrite the studies, taking advantage of the work that has been done during the quarter of a century since the original volumes appeared. Such a rewriting would have made both the Mirabeau and the Danton more valuable, Danton especially benefitting by M. Aulard's important studies and by the volume of speeches compiled by Fribourg. The fact that the volume is a reprint explains the large amount of space given to Vergniaud, nearly a hundred pages, while Mirabeau is disposed of in sixty. This disproportion is due to the excision of the chapter on the collaborators of Mirabeau, which consisted of some forty pages. In a volume devoted to the orators of the legislative assembly, it may have been permissible to give so much space to the leading orator of the assembly, but certainly Vergniaud is out of drawing when he appears in a group with Mirabeau, Danton, and Robespierre, and occupies more canvas than any one of the others. The scheme of treatment varies but little for the different studies. It consists of a brief sketch of the life of the orator,

a review of his policies, an examination of his principal speeches, with quotations, a study of his style and his method of constructing his speeches, and, finally, a description of his appearance in the tribune. The studies are exceedingly interesting, but they are more literary than historical and can hardly be held up as examples of objective historical writing. M. Aulard makes no secret of his likes and dislikes. He admires Danton, is attracted by Vergniaud, does not esteem Mirabeau, and despises Robespierre. Vigorous as the language is in dealing with Robespierre in this volume, it is not quite so vigorous as that found in the original study. The sentence, "What we see of his soul, athwart these continual evolutions, affects with horror our French instincts of frankness and loyalty", has disappeared, and the assertion that "Robespierre was a hypocrite" has been shaded to, "It may be said that, up to a certain point, he was a hypocrite". What the work is and what it might have been was pointed out by M. Aulard himself in the preface to the second edition of his work on the orators of the Constituent Assembly. "When I wrote it", he said—*i. e.*, in 1882—"I was professor of French literature in the faculty of letters of Poitiers and I took the literary point of view. To-day [1905] I should have a different conception of these studies on the French Revolution, that is to say, I should conceive them in a more historical manner. I should apply the method more rigorously, using better sources, making less use of memoirs written after the events, abstaining more from judgments of men and works, aiming at a more objective impartiality." In spite of all this, the student of the French Revolution will find it worth while to read M. Aulard's studies of the orators, but they should be read in the original edition and not in this reprint.

FRED MORROW FLING.

Correspondance du Comte de la Forest, Ambassadeur de France en Espagne, 1808-1813. Publiée pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par GEOFFROY DE GRANDMAISON. Tome VII., Août 1812-Avril 1814. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1913. Pp. ix, 337.)

THIS volume completes an undertaking which has been in process during the past nine years. Each of the seven volumes has, upon its appearance, been the subject of a criticism in this REVIEW. The general approbation which has everywhere been accorded this publication has rested upon several qualities, the serious merits of the correspondence itself, the excellent editing of M. de Grandmaison, the admirable letterpress and paper. The material here published for the first time has been taken from the archives of the Foreign Office of France.

One is impressed by the evidently scrupulous exactitude of the transcriptions. Great pains and no liberties have been taken in the